THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1830. NO. 22.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance, – or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood —all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL.

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior to their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Pleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART.
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods.

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

M. B. MILTENBERGER.
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts.

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, between Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

GABRIEL ADAMS.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER. Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'rs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, age 1 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON.

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH.
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, } PRINTING,
Medium, Royal, Demy, }
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation: and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET.

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

A. H. HOGE,

No. 139 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square,)

HAS just received a supply of Brass Fenders; Britannia Tea Ware, in setts and single pieces; Plated Table and Tea Spoons; Brass and Polished Steel Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Plated Castors; a handsome assortment of Tea Trays, &c. which he offers cheap. Nov. 9—2mo.

GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D,

Late Agent of the Pittsb. Manufact'g Association
NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.

November 5, 1830—tf.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The editors of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer respectfully inform the public that, having employed competent Reporters, they will publish full reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the approaching session. The important subjects that will come before the Legislature, such as providing means to pay the interest of the public debt, and providing means for the completion of the public works, will make a paper of such a character, published at the Capital of the State, interesting to every Pennsylvanian.

The Intelligencer will be published on Mondays and Thursdays, during the session.

TERMS.—For the whole year, three dollars: for the session only, two dollars. Nov. 5, 1830.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The Chronicle will contain an accurate and impartial report of the proceedings of the Legislature, at its ensuing session, which will commence at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, December 7, 1830. A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and the editor will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish the people of Pennsylvania, through the medium of the Chronicle, with a summary of all that may be *done*, and a sketch of all that may be *said*, by their Representatives, at the approaching session.

In order to do full justice to this department of the Chronicle, a supply of new brevier type has been obtained.

Terms of the Chronicle.—For the Session alone, twice a week, in advance, two dollars: for the whole year, in advance, three dollars.

Post Masters, or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward ten dollars, shall receive one copy, gratis. Nov. 9.

NEW QUEENSWARE ESTABLISHMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

H. HIGBY & Co. are now receiving, direct from England, and opening, at No. 124 Wood street, a choice and extensive stock of QUEENSWARE, Lustre, Plain, and Gold Edge CHINA, &c. Comprising altogether a complete and first rate assortment, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of Western Merchants, City Retailers, and all others who are desirous of purchasing ware at low rates, and on fair terms, and having the same put up by careful and experienced packers.

N. B. Plain and Cut Flint Glass, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Window Glass of every size. Green Bottles, Porter ditto; Flasks, and a general assortment of superior Stone Ware.

August 20.—tJ1

FOR SALE, a convenient Two Story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on First or Front street, between Grant and Ross streets, at present occupied by Mr. Adams.

ALSO, Two convenient Two Story DWELLING HOUSES, in the town of Allegheny, situate between the Bridge and the Aqueduct.

ALSO, FOR LEASE, for a term of years Six small LOTS, pleasantly situated in a central part of the borough of Allegheny, within one square of Federal street and the Centre Square, on the East side. For particulars, inquire of

JOHN PATTERSON, Carpenter,
October 15—tf *Allegheny Town.*

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegh'y county, of April Term, 1829, No. 28.

Matilda M'Donald, by her next friend, *John Wilson*, vs. *James M'Donald.* } Subpœna for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. Returned N. E. I. on oath.

Wm. Caven, Sheriff.

July 4, 1829.—Alias subpœna issued, returnable to August Term, 1829.—Returned on oath, N. E. I.

A true extract from the record.
Attest, WM. M'CANDLESS, Pro.

IN pursuance of the acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania concerning divorces, you are hereby notified and required to appear at the next Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the third Monday of January next, 1831; then and there to answer the above named petitioner's libel, and show cause, if any you have, why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

WM. CAVEN, Sheriff.

To JAMES M'DONALD, the above named defendant.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1830—4t

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

VENANGO FURNACE,
FOR SALE.

THIS valuable property, which is worthy the attention of Capitalists, is situated about thirteen miles south of Franklin, Venango county, on the waters of Scrubgrass creek. The works, which are now in complete order, have been built between 4 and 5 years, during which time they have been in successful operation, without any impediment from the severest of last winter's weather. At all seasons of the year there is an abundant supply of water for the furnace brought to it; in pipes, as also for a saw mill recently built on the premises, and would be sufficient for ordinary milling or manufacturing purposes. The buildings immediately attached to the furnace, are large and convenient, the coal house being of sufficient size to contain ten weeks' stock.

The chief MANSION HOUSE, overlooking all the works, is spacious and very convenient. The other buildings, consisting of a boarding house, store house, and 13 houses for workmen, are each of the necessary size and well built; besides these there are several cabins, stables and a blacksmith shop. The land, of which there is between ELEVEN AND TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, immediately surrounding the works, abounds more or less with hard ore, and another tract of 400 acres four miles distant contains an extensive bank of bog ore. All of this land is well studded with pine and hemlock, and partially with the other kinds of timber common to this section of country.

VENANGO FURNACE is situated in Scrubgrass township, the wealthiest and most flourishing one in the county, affording to the works abundance of produce at the lowest possible prices. The Allegheny river, within two miles of the works, affords, at all ordinary stages of the water, a safe and cheap mode of carrying the product of the furnace to the Pittsburgh market.

In consequence of the decease of two of the partners, this property, with a large assortment of patterns, and stock on hand, is now offered for sale on advantageous terms.—Persons desirous of purchasing will doubtless view the premises, where all necessary information can be obtained from JOHN ANDERSON, Esq. the surviving partner on the premises, or by application to Mr. G. LEDLIE, of Pittsburgh, or DAVID DERRICKSON, Esq. Meadville, by letter or otherwise.

Oct. 29.—w3m.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded "*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT," is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Nov. 26.—w6m.

New Medical Works.

EBERLE'S *Treatise on the Practice of Medicine*, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Bones and Joints. By S. D. Gross, M. D.

Elements of General Anatomy. By A. P. Bicloid, of Paris. Translated by Joseph Togno, M. D. Just published, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Nov. 30—2 No. 95 Market street.

Poetry.

From the Columbian Star and Christian Index.

THE FADED ONE.

Gone to the slumber which may know no waking,
Till the loud requiem of the word shall swell;
Gone! where no sound thy still repose is breaking
In a lone mansion, through long years to dwell!
Where the sweet gales that herald bud and blossom
Pour not their music, or their fragrant breath,
A seal is set upon thy mouldering bosom—
A bond of loneliness—a spell of Death!

Yet 'twas but yesterday, that all before thee
Shone in the freshness of Life's morning hours;
Joy's radiant smile was playing briefly o'er thee,
And thy light feet impress'd but vernal flowers;
The restless spirit charmed thy sweet existence,
Making all beauteons in Youth's pleasant maze;
While gladsome Hope illum'd the onward distance,
And lit with sunbeams thy expected days.

How have the garlands of thy Childhood withered,
And Hope's false anthem died upon the air!
Death's cloudy tempests o'er thy way have gather'd,
And his stern bolts have burst in fury here!
On thy pale forehead sleep the shades of Even—
Youth's braided wreath lies stained in sprinkled dust:
Yet looking upward in its grief to Heaven,
Love should not mourn thee, save in hope and trust.

W. G. C.

Philadelphia, October, 1830.

THE VOYAGE OF LOVE.

Oh haste on board!—my gallant boat,
While skies are bright, and sun beams smile,
Shall gaily o'or the water's float
And steer for Pleasure's fairy isle.
'Tis summer's prime, each bud and flow'r
Glows upon hill and dale and grove:
Oh seize the bright auspicious hour,
And haste on board, and sail with Love!

Fair Hope my silken sail has wrought,
To waft us o'er the silv'ry tides;
Young Enterprise the rudder brought,
Which his adventurous spirit guides.
Upon the deck is reared a light,
A richly canopied alcove.
The winds are hush'd, the skies are bright;
Oh haste on board, and sail with Love!

The Maiden heard the gentle song,
She saw the gaily painted bark;
The path that Prudence urged was long,
And led through valleys drear and dark.
The silken sails, the streamers gay,
Have lured her truant steps to rove;
She leaves the rough and rugged way,
To roam o'er tranquil seas with Love.

Swiftly tow'rds Pleasure's flowery realm
Love's fleet and buoyant vessel flies,
And still through sunny straits the helm
Is boldly steered by Enterprise.
The fairy prow leaps dancing o'er
The rippling wave by cliff and cove.
Who would not quit the lonely shore,
To sail to Pleasure's isle with Love!

But soon tempestuous winds arise,
Loud roars the surge, descends the rain;
And vainly does young Enterprise
His rudder urge to land again.
He turns to shore: on pinions gay,
While with the whelming seas he strove,
His wily patron speeds away—
But she is wrecked who sailed with Love!

Foreign News.

We proceed to give the intelligence brought by the Minerva, as promised in our last.—*Ed. Gaz.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.—The tone of the various letters and other advices from Paris, is not exactly the same; but there is a general agreement as to the prominent facts, which renders it very evident that the present government treads a volcano. The latest Paris date is Oct. 22: but there is in fact no later news than down to the evening of the 21st. Cobbett's Register of the 23d, contains in a postscript the following extract from a letter written by his son, in Paris on the 21st:—

"Lafayette has lost his popularity and influence with the National Guard, who have the charge of the prisoners. These guards are demanding their elections of their officers, and, preparatory to the great office, they will make sure of the right men. Last night, at the Palais Royal, after the King came from Versailles the people sang the Marseilloise Hymn, and called for the King: when he came to the balcony, they cried, 'A mort les ministres.' After that they went to another place, where there are chairs, and some of the best singers got upon them. They sang the Marseilloise, with their hats off, about fifty times, and after every time, cried 'Mort aux Ministres'—'La tete de Polignac et de Peyronnet aussi,' and kept up the concert till a late hour. That is 'Death to the Ministers!' 'The head of Polignac and Peyronnet also!'"

Upon this letter Cobbett himself remarks:—"I have no doubt at all, that if the new government *do not change its course quickly*, it will be tumbled down. It is clear that the lives of these vagabonds (the Ex-Ministers,) *is not all*. The people are discontented with *the whole thing*. They find that they have accomplished no real change. The cry for the heads of the tyrants is, in fact, *a cry for a republic*. This is a plain truth; and we are convinced of it the better."

On the 21st, English Sovereigns were at 22 sols premium—upon which fact Cobbett remarks:—"The French funds will become nothing in less than a year."

From the Moniteur of October 21.

Last Sunday, at the time of the grand review of Versailles, the number of flags being found insufficient: at the moment that the turn came to the National Guard of Mundon, this guard obtained permission to come and procure its flag itself, at the Palais Royal. It came this day at noon, preceded by its band, and drew up under the windows of the King. His Majesty descended, accompanied by his two elder sons, and by Gen. Lafayette: he himself presented the flag, and the battalion defiled before him. The King pronounced, on this occasion, some of those words which impress themselves so deeply on the hearts of those who hear them; and the troops and spectators replied with the most lively acclamations.

After the disturbances of Monday night 150 individuals were arrested and conducted to the Prefecture of the Police. Forty-seven have already been before the Procurer of the King. The interrogatories are being completed.

From a Correspondent of the London Morning Herald.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 21.

Tranquillity has been restored, and confidence is returning; but the crisis is but postponed. After effecting the revolution of July last, the people retired from the scene, leaving the subsequent arrangements to those whom they deemed more competent to the task. Led to believe that manœuvre and trick were about to be used to screen from justice the Ministers who had signed the ordonnances which had provoked the revolution, the same men re-appeared on Monday night last, and proved unequivocally that they were as capable of a new effort as on the evening of the 27th July. Persuaded that there was no intention to cheat justice of its victims, they once more retired.

Having been an eye witness of the whole of the transactions, I can aver that the persons held in check by the immense military force arrayed at the Palace Royal during the last two nights, were not the men of whom I have above spoken, and who effected the revolution.

The French Government must take care to keep good faith with the people. No cause for doubting their sincerity must be afforded by Ministers. I am sure they are frank and single minded, but they must not only be pure, but unsuspected. If their purity and impartiality shall remain unquestioned—if the confidence of the people be once more reposed in them, I shall still rely on the justice, perhaps the magnanimity, of the men of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July: but if the slightest appearance of shuffling be perceived or imagined about them, I shall apprehend much worse than the immolation of our victims.

While I state that the men of the Faubourgs have not appeared at the Palais Royal since Monday night last, I cannot suppress the facts that assemblages of the people took place in the Faubourg St. Antoine last night; that, instead of dispersing when called upon to do so by a patrol of the National Guard, they surrounded the latter, and would have disarmed them but for the opportune arrival of another body of National Guards. You may expect, from time to time, to hear that emissaries of the disaffected succeed in procuring temporary or local excitement; but you may rely upon it the mass of the people are disposed to wait the issue of the trial. What the issue they contemplate is, you may conceive.

From this very unpleasant topic I turn to one not less painful—the slaughter of the Spaniards and Parisians who entered Spain last week, and which was announced yesterday evening by the Messager des Chambres. The accounts of this disaster rest, it is said, on a despatch received by M. Agueado. Hopes are entertained that it is incorrect; at least that the extent of the misfortune is exaggerated. On general principles the Parisians would lament this discomfiture and destruction of men seeking to free their country; but they would have also peculiar and private reasons for sorrow, should this melancholy intelligence be confirmed. A considerable number of Parisian students, who had fought so gloriously and so successfully in the cause of liberty in Paris, having, at their own expense, proceeded to the confines of Spain, to join the brave Spanish Refugees, entered with them, and have, it is reported, been cut off to a man.

The news from Belgium is of a cheering description. The King's speech, on opening Parliament, will, it is expected, be still more satisfactory to France. There are in progress very large speculations, for a rise is expected to take place in the French Funds, on receipt of that document, and which we shall have this day week. It is quite evident that one obstacle in the way of a good understanding between the two Governments, is about to be removed, by the withdrawal of the principal part of the French Army from Algiers. The unequivocal declaration of France, that she seeks not to retain her African conquests, will, it is believed here, form a striking paragraph in the forthcoming speech of William IV. but other circumstances may arise to defeat these hopes.

EXCHANGE, Oct. 21st, Three o'clock.—The Funds have opened, and up to this time remain at prices below those of yesterday, owing, as is said, on Change, to the large sales made by British proprietors, who, having taken alarm at the proceedings of the people in the early part of the week, are about to return home.

Every thing remains perfectly tranquil up to this moment, and will so for yet many days. The military force employed at the Palais Royal will not be diminished. Last night I thought it was more considerable than on any preceding one, although without any apparent reason. Vast crowds were present, but nothing like disturbance occurred.—The 31st regiment reinforced the National Guards, and remained during the most part of the night.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—The depression above noticed continued up to the termination of business, owing to various circumstances, one of which is the fall on your Exchange, which have been, no doubt, partially produced by the events in Paris.—The news from Luxemburgh, too, is looked upon as alarming.

The transfer of the Ex-Ministers from the Castle of Vincennes to the Petit Palais de Luxembourg, (announced to take place this day,) has had its influence too.

The Three per Cents. have closed at 64 30; the Five per Cents. at 95 25.

The Morning Herald gives the following editorial view of the preceding accounts—presenting them in the fairest light of which they are susceptible:—

The intelligence in the French papers is of importance. Paris, so lately a prey to commotion which seemed to threaten at one time to compromise the very existence of the Government itself, is now restored to the most perfect quiet and obedience to the law. This happy result is the joint fruit of the devotion and vigor of the National Guard, and the personal firmness of the King.—The crisis was, by all accounts, one which required all the energies of the friends of order and the existing state of things. For several days—indeed from the day that it became generally known that the Chambers, the Ministry, and the King had declared themselves friendly to a mitigation of the punishment of the Ex-Ministers, a feeling had begun to develope itself among the populace at Paris, strongly deprecatory of the contemplated indulgence. This feeling found its first vent through the revolutionary journals: then it was proclaimed through the occasional cries of "Mort aux Ministres!" from small assemblies of the people, but at length it became the cry and rallying word of the mob of the capital. Tumultuous movements were the consequence, and in the streets of Paris, which have so lately witnessed the overthrow of a monarchy by similar instruments, they became a matter of deep concern, and no small alarm to the government. Upon the nights of Sunday and Monday last the populace assembled in great numbers in the courts of the Palais Royale, and under the very windows of the King. They did not conceal that their object was to overawe the government, and deter it from pursuing the course of mercy which it has prescribed in the case of the unfortunate tenants of Vincennes. The authorities were then taken by surprise, and did not immediately take repressive measures: but, upon the night of Monday, the National Guard, the great bulwark of good order as well as the liberties of France, interposed, and completely dispersed the disturbers without much resistance. These latter then took the road to Vincennes, but were diverted from their attack against the prisoners by the firmness of the Governor of the Castle, and eventually dispersed themselves. Since that night there has been no serious disturbances. The King, throughout these trying circumstances, has shown himself worthy of the high office to which he has been called. Though himself the creature of popular choice, he has not been intimidated by popular clamor, but has distinguished between the sense of the nation and the noise of factious discord. He has refused the resignation of two of his Ministers, who wished to relieve him of the unpopularity of their names, and other measures, lest it should seem unbecoming, or yielding to the mob, and has placed himself at the head of the National Guard, determined to enforce the respect due to his office at all events. The King has triumphed, and the popular party is weakened; but the advantage of a victory, which, under other circumstances, a monarch might take for enlarging his prerogative, cannot be apprehended in these, as the National Guards, whilst they constitute his strength, are also a guarantee that he does not abuse his power.—Upwards of 200 of the mob are in the hands of the police, and amongst them is said to be a member of the family of Prince Metternich. It was said that agents of the Ex-Monarch were the principal promoters of these disturbances. The National Guard was about to be further enlarged, so as to embrace every Frenchman at all removed from the ranks of the poor. The Chamber of Peers were to meet on the 11th of next month, and it was understood that the trial of Polignac and his fellow prisoners would proceed without delay. With respect to Spain, the accounts in these papers are unfavorable to the Constitutionalists. The Queen of Spain had presented Ferdinand with a daughter, born upon the 10th of October, and which received the name of Maria Isabella Louisa. The child is also styled "Princess of the Asturias," which shows that the King is determined to treat the Salique law as of no force, and to exclude his brother Don Carlos from the succession. This gives great offence to the Carlists. Disturbances were said to have taken place in Silesia.

From the Gazette de France, of October 22.

The theatre at Bordeaux is almost entirely deserted, in consequence of the financial crisis which spread distresses and misery amongst all classes of society.

THE NETHERLANDS.—The Messager des Chambres of Friday, Oct. 22, contains the following item, which, if true, shows that the Belgic revolution was still in successful progress:—

A telegraphic despatch, sent to the Government by the Prefect of the North, on the 19th, states,

The Belgians occupy Antwerp. All Belgium is now free from the Dutch troops.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SPANISH REFUGEES.—The Paris papers of the 21st, contain the following bulletin from the Liberating Army in Spain.

On the 14th October, at 3 o'clock, the brave Col. Valdes marched into Urduch, with a force consisting of 400 men.

He was received throughout the country with shouts of "Liberty forever!" and the acclamations of joy at his approach were unanimous.

On the 15th he reached Zugarmurdi, where he met with the same reception. The inhabitants display in every direction the greatest enthusiasm at his arrival.

A detachment marched towards Vera. Upon its arrival the inhabitants hastened to crowd round the "liberating soldiers," and the most cordial feeling of fraternity exists between them.

In consequence of the vast number of patriots who have joined the corps of the refugees, Colonel Valdes has been obliged to devote the entire day to the organisation of the force now under his command.

He will resume his march upon Yrun on the 17th.

His glorious enterprise could not commence under more favorable auspices—and they pressage a decided victory.

All good Spaniards, anxious to contribute their aid for obtaining the liberty of their country, are hastening to quit France, and range themselves under the banner of the intrepid Valdes.

The signal has been given. Spain summonses all its children to its deliverance, and no doubt they will not be deaf to its voice.

Zugarramundi, Oct. 16.

From the Courier Francais, Oct. 21st.

The hostile conduct of the Marquis de St. Priest towards his country, has received a recompense at the Court of Ferdinand. The Prince has heaped honors and pensions upon the Ambassador, who was unwilling to mount the national cockade.—He has conferred upon him a peerage, with the title of Duke of Almanza; and notwithstanding the penury of his Treasury, he has given him a pension of 6,000 piastres, (30,000 francs,) and a command, 6,000 reals in value, nearly 15,000 francs.

Upon the foregoing statement, one of the Paris correspondents of the Morning Herald writes as follows, on the afternoon of the 21st:—

"The news so industriously circulated yesterday by the banker of the Court of Spain, respecting the arrival of a telegraphic despatch, announcing the destruction of the Spanish Constitutionalists under the command of Valdes, is entirely false—no telegraphic despatch of this nature having reached government yesterday. The Moniteur of this day relates it only as a report circulated, and by no means as a despatch that had arrived.—There is, however, some levity on its part in countenancing such a report. The Constitutionnel and Le Temps alone had the good sense of refraining from the announcement of this false despatch.

But this morning a real telegraphic despatch arrived, which announces Mina and other Spanish chiefs having entered the Spanish territory. Valdes still preserves his position at Zugarramurdi.—Forty men of his column returned to the French territory to provide themselves with arms they stood in need of, and which they could not procure in Spain.

Gurrea was to have entered on the 17th by way of Iaca. Milans. Baiges, Grase, and San Miguel, were to have entered Catalonia at the same time. Thus is the invasion completed. The efforts of all Spaniards are going to concur in the liberation of their native country. All the Journals of Paris have suffered themselves to be mystified by the imposture of M. Aguedo.

The two last preceeding extracts corroborate each other; but the following article being later, seems to put the matter at rest. it is published in a postscript of the Morning Herald, from the Messager des Chambres of the 22d.

It was for the good of the Spanish Constitutionalists that we yesterday pointed out their discords, and that we preached union to them. Wishing heartily the progress and triumph of their cause, we should have desired, for the moment, that they had renounced establishing it by violence, being well assured that the majority of the public mind in the Peninsula is little disposed to adopt their principles in their full extent. Tied by diplomatic engagements, shrinking from the idea that its condescension might occasion a civil war in a neighboring country, which it would be difficult to check afterwards, in the midst of the effervescence of passion amongst the various parties, the French authorities had given orders to stop the refugees on the side of the frontiers. But all these means to save them from the blows that were to strike them were useless. The town of Bayonne had almost experienced an insurrection of its inhabitants, and of the National Guards, against the authorities, both civil and military.

The gate of the Marine Promenade was opened, the Spanish Liberals precipitated themselves through that outlet, went to form a junction at Ville Franche, and on the 15th, crossed the frontiers at Ainhue, led by Valdes and Vigo, from 800 to 900 men in number. Events have sadly confirmed both our anticipations and our fears. After some success, which inflamed their hopes, this troop has been surprised and destroyed. A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne states that scarce 50 men have escaped from the disaster. May such a lesson not discourage the refugees, but make them feel the necessity of moderation and concord; may it teach them to concert their measures better, to secure to themselves support in the interior, and prepare the elements of success by the communication of ideas and sentiments! They will then, perhaps, meet with more sympathy in their own country, and, perhaps, as we said yesterday, the measures found to be necessary will soften calamities, and reconcile all parties.

The defeat of Valdes is confirmed by the news received to-day, but it is said that Mina is determined upon entering Spain, in order to collect the remnants of the division of Valdes, or to penetrate still farther into the country, with more numerous and better disciplined forces, or finally to counterbalance, by this demonstration, the moral effect produced by a first check. Valdes (who was said to have been taken or killed) succeeded in making his escape, with a few of his men. It is to be hoped, that this chief will, for the future, yield to the old military experience and personal consideration of Mina.

BOURG-MADAME, Oct. 13.—Our village has become the rendezvous of the Spanish refugees.—These individuals, driven from their country by the persecutions of the Count d'Espagne, have come to seek an asylum in France. Their principal point of meeting is at Perpignan, from whence they proceed to the most distant parts of the department. The conduct of the refugees is in general calm and moderate, and they are well received in this place, where exists great sympathy for their misfortunes.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament was to assemble on the 26th of Oct., and the King it was understood, would deliver his speech in person, on the 2d of November.

The King's speech on opening Parliament, will, it is expected, be still more satisfactory to France. There are in progress very large speculations, for a rise is expected to take place in the French funds on receipt of that document, and which we shall have this day week.

According to the Weekly Register, serious disturbances had broken out in Kent. The working people were in a state of starvation, in consequence of the lowness of wages. In some instances, companies of 200 to 250 had gone to the houses of farmers, and ordered them to destroy their threshing machines, threatening, in case of refusal, to do it themselves, and burn their corn-stacks into the bargain. Some 3000*l.* had been raised for their assistance, but the distress, and also the excesses, still continued.

Cobbett gives notice that the next Register will be twice the usual size, "for the purpose of having room for that plan of Parliamentary Reform for which I believe the people of England will take a stand, and without which I am convinced that England will never again be quiet."

The present number of the Register contains a flaming Address "to the Brave Working People of Paris." It is designed to kindle their indignation against the "base attempt that is now making" in France to save the Ex-Ministers from the punishment of death.

From the Baltimore American.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY.

It is with the deepest regret we submit the following painful statement, derived from evidence now in our possession, taken before the authorities at Sierra Leone, on the 22d of July last.—Towards the end of last year, Mr. John Martin, as brave a seaman as ever stepped a deck, visited Sierra Leone, for the purpose of purchasing an oak built schooner; was seized during his sojourn with the fever of the tropics, and lay for months in a critical state. At length he recovered, completed his purchase, christened his vessel the "Maggie Lauder," and embarked for England on the first or second of the month already named. The crew consisted of eight men, himself as master and owner; an English mate of the name of Adam Turged, two Spaniards, Peppy and Morillo—the latter, second mate; and four freed blacks or negroes. Early on the morning of the tenth day after leaving port, Thomas Cole and George Thomas, another black sailor, had charge of the middle watch, and while Cole was steering, Morillo came up, took the helm, and intimated to both that they might go below. They accordingly obeyed, and retired to their hammocks, but had not been absent above half an hour, when Morillo came to the forecastle and called them up. On ascending to the deck they were taken to the cabin, which had become the scene of a most atrocious murder, and there beheld, not without horror, the mangled corpses of the master and mate, both deeply besmeared with gore, the one piled above the other.—The poor men, in the simplicity of their hearts, inquired of Morillo and his ruffian countryman, "what they killed the mate and captain for?" and received for answer, "they were too saucy." This expression is repeated verbatim by three witnesses, and by a fourth, with this slight variation, "they were too bad." Previous to this stage of the bloody tragedy, another black sailor, of the name of Shaw, while sleeping on deck, under the boat, along with the cook, was awakened by the sound of the mate's voice, exclaiming in his extremity—"Oh, Lord! oh, Lord!" He immediately ran aft, and on looking into the cabin, saw Morillo and Peppy with knives in their hands, standing over the bodies of the captain and mate, which were then extended lifeless on the floor. In a brief space the sanguinary ruffians told the trembling negroes what they had done; repeatedly threatened them with a similar fate if they refused to obey their new masters, and compelled them to assist in throwing the bodies overboard. They then washed the cabin floor, and buried in the sea the captain's books, papers, and clothes—in short, every article that could excite suspicion, or lead to the detection of the crime they had committed. They next altered the ship's course, intending to steer for the Cape de Verd Islands, and told the negroes that they would be better treated there than at Sierra Leone; or, if they wished it, would obtain a passage home. They also instructed them to say, when they landed, that the captain had died after a long illness, and the mate from the effects of excessive drinking. But there is a Power above all, that set all their villanous plans at nought—that had seen them glide like ghosts to the chamber of their victims, and there ruthlessly stab them to the heart while asleep, and unconscious of the approach of danger.—On the following day Peppy went to the mast head to look out for ships—Morillo to the cabin, to rummage for the murdered men's property—and during the interval that ensued, the crew concerted how they could best regain the ship. The resolution, it appears, was speedily taken, and when Morillo reappeared on the cabin stairs, he was struck and stunned by Thomas Cole; and while in that state, bound hand and foot. The next step was to watch for Peppy: but he, seeing the fate of his companion, leaped into the open sea, and was drowned, without an eye to pity, or a solitary arm extended to save. The crew, however, reduced in number, again altered the vessel's course, set sail for Sierra Leone, and arrived there on the 23d of July. Morillo, when examined, admitted his share in the bloody tragedy, was ordered for trial, and in all probability has already expiated his crimes on the scaffold.

At West Chester, Penn. on Monday last, a colored man, called Edward Williams, was sentenced to death, having been convicted last week of the murder of his wife, whom he poisoned in May last. The mode in which the act was committed, and the circumstances of its detection, are thus detailed in Tuesday's Republican.

"Williams, it seems, had formed an unlawful attachment to the daughter of the deceased wife—this, as would naturally be expected, gave rise to disagreement and frequent quarrels between them. Williams, to remove all obstacles from the gratification of his unhallowed desires, resolved to get rid of his wife as the first and greatest. With this fell purpose in view, he came to West Chester on the morning of his wife's death, and by false pretence obtained a quantity of arsenic. On his return, he administered the fatal potion to her in a glass of water, pretending that it was a wholesome medicine. His wife died in an hour or two afterwards, in the most violent agonies. Such was the adroitness with which this tragical affair was conducted, that the perpetrator of the foul deed had well nigh escaped with impunity. A circumstance, trifling in itself, led to the disclosure of the whole transaction, and the detection of the guilty.

The gentleman who attended at the funeral as undertaker, before the body was placed in the coffin, observed a movement under the winding sheet, occasioned most probably by the air; it, however, forcibly arrested his attention—the corpse was buried—but so strong was the impression made by the above circumstance upon the mind of the person who witnessed it, that upon his return to town he inquired of the apothecary, whether such a person (describing Williams) had got any medicine there, supposing she might have taken something that had brought on torpor without extinguishing vitality. From the druggist he learned that such a person had shortly before inquired there for arsenic. He then inquired of another druggist, where he was told that Williams had purchased a quantity of the same article the very morning of his wife's death. Curiosity now became suspicion—the body was disinterred and examined by several medical gentlemen. It exhibited the appearance of one who had died in the full enjoyment of health, the stomach only being diseased. Upon examination of its contents by chemical process, it was found to contain a large quantity of arsenic. The experiments were made by Doctors Worthington, Thomas, and Parish, whose skill and scientific industry entitle them to much credit; also, Dr. Hare, Professor of Chemistry in the Pennsylvania University. They all procured arsenic in its pure metallic state."

Amusement and Toys for Children.—The following excellent remarks upon the proper amusements and toys of children, we have translated from the German of Struve. They occur in his work on Physical Education, and are recommended to the attentive perusal of every parent.—*Journal of Health.*

Sedentary games may be well adapted to the amusement of day laborers and rustics, who fatigue themselves by hard work during the day; but for children, whose principal employment should be play, they are improper. In our opinion, therefore, inactive amusements should be resorted to only in certain cases, as an occasional substitute for others, and continued but for a short time.—Exercise is the very soul of all play; because the activity of the different powers is attended with immediate consequences to the mental and bodily prosperity of the individual. For this obvious reason, the games which require muscular exertion are not only conducive to health, but also improve the senses and unfold the understanding.

To put things together and separate them, to erect and destroy houses built of blocks and other similar materials, to trundle a hoop, fly a kite, or arrange and construct little vehicles in their own way, all these are diversions which ought to be seduously encouraged, by procuring the articles requisite for such pursuits. These, however, should be simple, and of little intrinsic value, as that is soon enhanced in the possession of the young.—On this account, also, a ball, a top, a hobby-horse, a little chaise, a wheelbarrow, which they can manage without extraneous assistance, are preferable to a wooden doll, or the figures representing horses and carriages, which afford them amusement merely by their appearance.

Nor should girls be excluded from active exercise. It is a material error in physical education, that ill founded distinction between the sexes, which condemns female children, from their cradle, to a sedentary life, by permitting them scarcely any other playthings than dolls and tinsel-work, or trinkets, while their sprightly brothers amuse themselves with their hoop and other active diversions. Such premature refinement is dearly purchased, at the expense of health and a cheerful mind.

All amusements are most beneficial to health in the open air; and, were it possible to keep a child continually in the fields and gardens, there would be no occasion to supply them with play things.—Benign nature would present them with a sufficient variety of objects for their amusement,—they would find an inexhaustible source of materials for constructing toys, which, being works of their own creation, could not fail to be more useful than the most expensive artificial contrivances.

Society increases the charms of juvenile amusements. It is indeed very desirable and rational to allow a number of children to assemble; but it would be prudent to watch their conduct, though without rigor or unnecessary interference on the part of the tutor, as they are then in their most happy state. It has been proposed to establish, in every large city, public pleasure grounds, appropriated to the use of young people, and likewise to appoint proper inspectors to keep them under certain restrictions. Such regulations would, in various instances, be productive of good effects: they would prevent many ill-bred boys from running about the streets, where they are under no control, and where they learn from each other most improper practices. It is doubtful whether this suggestion will be realised; though a public pleasure ground, exclusively appropriated for the use of children, would certainly be of more importance to the health and morals of youth, than theatres, ball rooms, or places of public parade.

On the whole, it is equally important for children to be allowed their regular play hours, as to be compelled to attend school: indeed the former would be productive of greater advantages for the improvement of their physical and intellectual faculties, than the latter mechanical habit, at an age when they are not yet susceptible of scholastic instruction.

THE BENEVOLENT WIDOW.

There was a very benevolent widow living in Plymouth, in respectable circumstances, who frequently came to the theatre, and was kind enough to inquire into the private situations of various members of the company. Among others she asked about Prigmore, and was told that he had but a small salary and made a very poor appearance.—Hearing this, she remembered that she had a pair of her late husband's indispensibles in the house, which she resolved to offer him. A servant was accordingly despatched to the object of her charity, who, meeting one of the actors, and partly disclosing her business, he went in search of Prigmore, and finding him exclaimed, "Prigmore, my boy, here's your fortune made at last: there is a rich widow in the town fallen in love with you, and wants to see you."

Prigmore, not suspecting his roguery, was led to the servant, in a state of bewildered rapture, and by the latter was informed that the widow would be glad to see him any morning that it was convenient. He appointed the following, and went home to indulge in a day-dream of golden independence. His friend, in the meantime, whispered the truth in the green-room, where there were two or three others wicked enough to join in the conspiracy, by walking to Prigmore's house to tender their congratulations. Prigmore, as will be supposed, passed a sleepless night, and spent an extra hour at his toilet the next morning, adorning himself with a clean chin and neckbloth.

He then sallied forth, and, on reaching the widow's, was shown into her parlor; where casting his eyes round on the substantial sufficiency of its furniture, he began to facilitate himself on the aspect of his future home.

The lady at length appeared; she was upon the verge of forty; a very fashionable age at that time, which, resting upon the shoulders of a very comely looking woman, seemed to be in character with her very comfortable dwelling. Prigmore's satisfaction and her benevolence operated equally in producing some confusion; at length a conversation commenced. She acquainted him that she had heard his situation was not as agreeable as he could wish—that his income was a confined one; she was therefore desirous to do him all the service that lay in her power. Prigmore, considering this an express declaration of her affections, was about to throw himself at her feet, when she suddenly summoned the servant, and exclaimed, 'Rachel, bring the breeches!'

The words astounded him, and he stared in her face like a block of marble; the widow, as suspicionless as himself of the hoax, could not interpret this wonder; but on receiving the habiliments, folded them carefully up, and remarking that they were as good as new, (her husband having caught his fatal cold in them the first time he put them on,) begged Prigmore's acceptance of the same.

"And was it for this you wanted me, Madam?" exclaimed Prigmore, rising from his chair, his tone and countenance bespeaking a mixture of his surprise and disappointment. "Yes, Sir." He put on his hat, and walked to the door in silent indignation. The woman, as much astonished as himself, followed, and said "Won't you take the breeches, Sir?" "No Madam," he replied, pausing at the door to make some bitter remark, "Wear them yourself." For the remainder of the season his life was far from being enviable—*Bernard's Retrospections of the Stage.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth, & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a 5	Steel, cc.	lb. 7½ a 8
pearl,	5½	sad irons	6 a 6½
sc. salts	3½ a 3¾	Lead, in pigs	5½
black salts	3 a 3½	bars	5½
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16	white, in kegs	$14
Augers, qr.	6 a 7	dry, lb.	12½
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	6½
Bacon, lb.	6 a 8½	Leather, sole,	23 a 25
Butter, keg,	6a7†	upper, doz.	$27a30
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a 75†	Lard,	4 a 5½
Biscuit, sea, b	3 50 a 4	Logwood,	2½ a 3
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	35 a 37½
Beer,	3	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5½†
Coals, bush.	3½†		8d 5†
Candles, lb.	9		6d 6½
Copperas	3 a 3½†		4d 7½
Cheese	5½†	other	5 a 6½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11½	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	70
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20
Coffee, g. in bgs.	14a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1½
Cotton Wool	12½	Paper	
Cassimets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3¾
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¼a3½†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2½a2¾
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb. n.	5,19½	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$3 25	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	32 a 34½	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	11½a12
hatcheled,	10†	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45†	Potatoes, bush.	25a40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5 a 5½†
herring,	6 50a7 50§	do. Kentucky	4½ a 5†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N O. lb.	8½a9§
mack'l	6½ a 9†	country,	7†
Grain, wheat, bu	49a45§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	31a33½†	Salt,	$2 12½†
corn	28a31½§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3½a4	Siffers—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$7½a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10c.§†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	2½ a 3†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½	rough	4½ a 5§
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6†
Hemp, ton	75 a 80	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	20†
Indigo, Span lb.	2½a2¾†	Wool,	35 a 60†
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.†
blooms, Jun.	$80a85†	new	24a25†
rolled	100†	Vices, bright	14
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$30†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9 a 10†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,	$8 00	a 9 00
Cap, do. do.	2 50	a 4 50
Letter, do. do.	2 50	a 4 00
Printing, do. do.	2 37½	a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping, do.	1 37½	a 3 00
Tea, do do.	1 75	a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,	25	a 75
Bordering, do.	12½	a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,	5 25	a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.		25

FOR RENT,

WITH a lease of some years, from the 1st of April next, the large and convenient house, No. 138 Liberty street. The tenant who would buy the furnitures therein the said house, should have possession of the dwelling part at any time desired, free of rent until the 1st of April. For terms, they may apply on the premises to H. BONNET.

Nov. 5, 1830.—eowtf.

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

CORNER OF SIXTH AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, &c. which, in addition to his former supply, makes his stock very extensive, and embraces almost every article connected with the business. He will always have on hand a general assortment of Chemical Preparations, from the manufactory of *Mander, Weaver & Mander, Wolverhampton, England*, which are decidedly superior to the American preparations. They consist, generally, of *Calomel, Tartar Emetic, Antimonial Powder, Blue Pill Mass, Carbonate Ammonia*, Oxalic Acid, *Calcined Magnesia, Acetic Acid*, (6 times the strength of distilled vinegar.) The English Calomel is much more active and certain in its effects than the American, and the dose smaller.—*Also*, French Chemicals generally, from the laboratory of *Pelletier, of Paris*, consisting of Tartar Emetic in Crystals, Oxymuriate Potash, Croton Oil, Quinine, Iodine, Hydriodate of Potash, Piperine, Morphium Pure, Sulphate do., Acetate do.—An assortment of Fresh Extracts, viz:—

Ext. Colocynth, comp'd,		Ext. Cicutæ.	
" Gentian,		" Stramonium,	
" Elaterium,		" Hyoscyamus,	
" Valerian,		" Belladonna,	
" Taraxacum,		" Rhatany.	

Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.—This article has been highly extolled by the eastern physicians, as being superior to every other preparation of Sarsaparilla, and has recently been used by the faculty in this city with remarkable success. Solidified Copaiva.—This is a superior preparation to the Solidified Copaiva generally sold, being formed by a union of the oil with the balsam. A four grain pill is equal to 30 drops of the balsam.

☞Physicians are requested to examine the above articles, which will be sold at fair prices.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, November 5—w6t.

☞*LADIES' BRONZE MOROCCO*

WALKING SHOES.

A LOT of Ladies' Bronze Morocco Walking Shoes, of the best quality; and likewise, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gum Elastic Over Shoes, just received, and for sale by GEO. ALBREE, No. 73 Market street. Nov. 19—w3t.

☞*COOKSTOWN COTTON FACTORY.*

FOR SALE.

HAVING got so advanced in life, as to wish to decline business, I offer For Sale my COTTON AND WOOLLEN FACTORY.—The Factory is moved by a never failing stream of water, situated in a fine part of our country, near Cookstown, on the Monongahela. The buildings and machinery are

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3.

IMPORTANT!—The editor of the Allegheny Democrat, in his last paper, announces the important and unexpected intelligence, that "The elections throughout the Union demonstrate an *increase* of members in the next Congress."—We had supposed that there could not be any *increase of members* until after the census was completed: Mr. Johns, however, is a "*printer by authority*," and may therefore know a thing or two more than we common mechanics. Perhaps he will inform us, in his next paper, what States have an increase of members. Poor old Pennsylvania, we know, has no more than she had two years ago.

The following is the language of the editor of the Allegheny Democrat, in his last paper:—

"The speedy termination of the unhappy differences, created about the English colonial trade, under the Adams and Clay dynasty, is a triumphant proof of the wisdom and energy of General Jackson and his cabinet."

COMMENT.—*Our ports* have been open to *British vessels* going to and returning from the British West India islands, since the 5th of October last, almost two months; but the *British West India ports* are still *closed against our vessels*—"A triumphant proof of the wisdom and energy of General Jackson and his cabinet." !!!

The editor of the Erie Gazette thinks that the opinions which we entertain in relation to a cross-cut or intersecting canal, from Pittsburgh to the Ohio canal, are entirely erroneous, and contends that, if a canal communication were opened to Erie, Philadelphia would have nothing to fear from the rivalship of New York.—We would be highly gratified if we could persuade ourselves that he is correct in his reasoning on this subject. We are a decided and thorough-going Pennsylvanian, and would certainly prefer securing to Pennsylvania the trade of the lakes, and of the Ohio canal, by means of a canal entirely within the limits of our own State, if it were practicable.—We are well pleased to read the arguments of the editor at Erie, and are not unwilling to become a convert to his opinions; but we must acknowledge that his late effort has not at all affected our previous impressions upon this subject.

The editor of the Erie Gazette, in stating the question, has fallen into a very natural error; and, having mis-stated the premises, it is not surprising that he should have arrived at erroneous conclusions.—After stating the distances from Erie to New York, by the way of the Welland canal, the New York canal, and the desired Pennsylvania route, he asks,

"Why, then, will not the produce which may be gathered at this port by the commerce of the lakes, as well as from the extensive, fertile, and improving country of which it is now the centre of trade, seek the shortest road to a good market?"

In answer to this question, we might at once admit that all the produce *collected at Erie*, or produced there, would probably proceed, by the canal from Erie, to Philadelphia; and yet the question as to the most eligible route of a canal to secure the trade of Ohio and Lake Erie, would be unaffected by this admission. If a canal were completed from Erie to the Pennsylvania canal, the question would not be whether produce collected at Erie, from Ohio, Michigan, &c., would proceed by that canal to Philadelphia; the doubt would be, whether the produce would be collected there.—In assuming that the produce from above would be collected at Erie, the editor of the Erie Gazette begs almost the whole question.

The objects proposed to be attained by the extension of the Pennsylvania canal, and by a cross-cut from it, are, in the first place, to improve the country through which it passes, and to direct to a Pennsylvania market the produce of that country; secondly, to draw to our state the increasing trade of the upper lakes, and, thirdly, to secure the immense and increasing trade of the Ohio canal, and to prevent its diversion to another market.

We cheerfully admit that the first of these objects will be attained by the extension of the Pennsylvania canal to the town of Erie. As to the second object, securing the trade of the lakes, we believe that the Welland and New York canals possess decided advantages over any Pennsylvania improvement for the transportation to a market.—The editor of the Gazette at Erie seems to entertain a different opinion, and as we are not, and never have been, opposed to the extension of the canal to Erie, we are willing to hope that the opinion entertained by that editor may prove correct.

As to the third object, however, securing the immense and daily increasing trade of the fertile country connected with the Ohio canal, we cannot persuade ourselves that the true policy of Pennsylvania is at all doubtful. The desired canal from Erie *may, possibly*, secure the greater part of that trade to our markets, yet it *may not*, and we believe it *will not*. But a canal or railroad from Pittsburgh directly to the Ohio canal, will, *beyond all doubt*, accomplish what is desired. Upon this subject, we believe no unprejudiced mind can, after careful examination and consideration, hesitate.

We will briefly state the grounds upon which our opinions were formed. First, however, we wish our readers to bear in mind two arguments used by our friend at Erie, in favor of a canal to that place. He says,

"It is well known to those who have freighting done on our northern and western lakes, that the *delays and dangers of their navigation, arising from head winds, and the sudden and violent storms to which they are subject*, render them a less eligible means of transportation than canals."

And again—"But another, and conclusive reason why produce shipped upon the bosom of Erie would, if our canal were completed, seek its way through this port to Philadelphia instead of going to New York, is that the port and all the lake west of it is open and navigable in the spring from one to two months before a sail can enter either the New York or Welland canal, their entrance being blocked up with ice, which *our prevailing westerly wind drives and wedges into the north-east angle of the lake*. The accumulated produce of the winter, even from Detroit, might reach Philadelphia, and a return in goods be received through our canal, before access could be had to either of the former."

Here the editor uses two arguments in favor of the transportation by the way of Erie, which may be urged, with still greater force, in favor of the transportation of the trade of the Ohio canal, by the way of the *cross-cut*, to Pittsburgh. The navigation of the lake is very dangerous and tedious; therefore the owners of produce on the Ohio canal will not ship their produce in a lake vessel, either for Erie, Buffalo, or Oswego, if they can get a more eligible route of transportation which is as short.

"The *prevailing westerly winds* drives the ice into the north-east angle of the lake."—This proves what we have always understood to be the fact, that the lake is open sooner, in the spring, at Cleaveland than at Erie, and sooner at Erie than at Buffalo: so that produce from Detroit might be landed at Cleaveland, and proceed by the Ohio canal, the cross-cut, and the Pennsylvania canal, almost to Philadelphia, before the lake is open at Erie.

We have not at hand the reports of the canal commissioners, and do not know precisely the length of the different canal routes from Erie to Philadelphia, nor do we know the precise distance from Pittsburgh to the Ohio canal, by the way of the Beaver and Mahoning; but, from an inspection of Tanner's map, we obtain the following distances, which are sufficient for our purpose, supposing the increased distances by pursuing the water-courses to be equal in all cases. From Erie to Pittsburgh is, upon the map, 115 miles in a direct line; from Akron to Pittsburgh, upon the map, is 95 miles; from Cleaveland to Pittsburgh, in the same way, is 118. Now suppose a cargo of produce, on board a canal boat, should arrive at Akron, on its way to Philadelphia—the owner, at that point, must determine whether he will proceed by the cross cut to Pittsburgh, or by Cleaveland and the lake to Erie, and so on to Philadelphia. He would probably reason in the following manner:—If I go to Erie, by the way of Cleaveland, I must proceed, first, by canal, to Cleaveland, about 40 miles; when I arrive there, perhaps I will find the lake closed with ice, or, if it should even be open, I will have before me a dangerous lake navigation of ninety miles; and when, after all this, I have arrived at Erie, I will be there twenty miles farther from Pittsburgh than I am now, and a mere trifle nearer to Philadelphia in a direct line: but if I go by this cross-cut, I save more than one hundred miles in going to Pittsburgh, I run no risk of being detained by the ice, (as I may be if I go by Cleaveland,) and I escape the dangers of a lake voyage.

Will the editor of the Erie Gazette say that the owner of the produce would decide unwisely, if he determined to proceed by the cross-cut to Pittsburgh? In this decision, he would determine the relative merits of the two improvements, as respected the trade of the Ohio canal.

From the New York American.

A Lecture on the Working Men's Party, by Edward Everett.—This is a very ingenious and well timed essay. It was delivered on the 6th instant, before the *Charleston Lyceum;* and its tendency is to show, that as labor is the lot of man, so a party founded upon this characteristic—a working men's party—"is founded in the very principles of our nature;" and the object of such party is thus stated:—

The next question that presents itself is, what is the general object of a working men's party? I do not now mean, what are the immediate steps which such a party proposes to take, but what is the main object and end which it would secure. To this, I suppose I may safely answer, that it is not to carry this or that political election; not to elevate this or that candidate for office, but to promote the prosperity and welfare of working men; that is, secure to every man disposed to work the greatest freedom in the choice of his pursuit, the greatest encouragement and aid in pursuing it, the greatest security in enjoying its fruits;—in other words, to make *work*, in the greatest possible degree, produce *happiness*.

An inquiry is then instituted into the persons who belong to this party; and the result is, that it comprehends all who work, whether with the head or hands, or both: excluding only the vicious, who, tho' they may work, "work for immoral or unlawful ends," and idlers, and busy bodies, who have no business but that of gossiping and mischief making. Shutting out these, "the working men's party comprehends all those by whom the work of the community is really done: all those who, by any kind of honest industry, employ the talent which their Creator has given them." The writer illustrates this truth by many striking examples: we take the following:—

The man who will go into a cotton mill, and contemplate it from the great water-wheel, that gives the first movement, (and still more from the steam engine, should that be the moving power,) who will observe the machinery, and the various processes of the fabric, till he reaches the hydraulic press, with which it is made into a bale, and the canal or railroad, by which it is sent to market, may find every branch of trade and every department of science literally crossed, interwoven with every other, like the woof and the warp of the article manufactured. Not a little of the spinning machinery is constructed on principles, drawn from the demonstrations of transcendantal mathematics; and the processes of bleaching and drying, now practised, are the results of the most profound researches of modern chemistry. And if this does not satisfy the inquirer, let him trace the cotton to the plantation, where it grew, in Georgia or Alabama; the indigo to Bengal, the oil to the olive-gardens in Italy, or the fishing grounds of the Pacific Ocean; let him consider Whitney's cotton gin; Whittemore's carding machine; the power loom; the spinning apparatus; and all the arts, trades, sciences, directly or indirectly connected with these; and I believe he will soon agree, that one might start from a yard of coarse printed cotton, which costs ten cents, and prove out of it, as out of a text, that every art and science under heaven had been concerned in its fabric.

To which we add only one more, and then take our leave of a lecture that has much interested us:—

In a very improved and civilised community there are also numerous individuals, who, without being employed in any of the common branches of industry or of professional pursuit, connect themselves, nevertheless, with the prosperity and happiness of the public, and fill a useful and honorable place in its service. Take for instance, a man like Sir Walter Scott, who probably never did a day's work, in his life, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and who has for some years retired from the subordinate station he filled in the profession of the law, as sheriff of the county and clerk of the court. He has written and published at least two hundred volumes of wide circulation. What a vast amount of the community is thereby put in motion!—The booksellers, printers, paper-makers, press-makers, type-makers, book-binders, leather-dressers, ink-makers, and various other artisans required to print, publish, and circulate the hundreds and thousands of volumes of the different works which he has written, must be almost numberless. I have not the least doubt, that, since the series of his publications began, if all whose industry,—directly or remotely,—has been concerned in them, not only in Great Britain, but in America, and on the continent of Europe, could be brought together and stationed side by side as the inhabitants of the same place, they would form *a very considerable town*. Such a person may fairly be ranked as a working man.

Improved Pavements.—In London, pavements are being made of huge granite blocks, nicely fitted so as to make a smooth surface, and made crowning or arched so that the pressure of a load acts on the whole bed. This is an improvement. We have taken occasion long ago to suggest wooden blocks for the streets near churches and other places where it is important not to have noise.—*Boston Journal.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The French papers of Wednesday, which were received yesterday, are, so far as respects the tranquillity of the capital, something more satisfactory than the former ones. The exhibitions which have been made of popular vengeance, in the cries for the blood of the ex-Ministers, have in a great measure been destroyed by the firmness of the Government. Those who live nearer the scene than we do, are more alarmed than those who view the storm at a distance: but, at the same time, it is but fair to observe that, not having our tempers ruffled or our apprehensions terrified, but being left to the calm observance of what is passing in France, and to draw our own conclusions, we are justified in the opinion which we have declared, and which we now repeat, that the storm will pass easily over.

The present Ministers, who have rendered themselves obnoxious to some few of the least influential portion of the people, were desirous of resigning their places, but the King would not listen to the offer. Why should he? If he is unfit to be King of the French, why do not the mob of Paris say so? It would become them better than shouting in the streets for blood. How stands the case as respects the ex-Ministers? They are in prison waiting the time of trial. Well! then they are under the ban of the law. But it is said that the present Ministers are determined to save their lives; and for that very reason the mob are determined they shall die. Now let us examine in what state is society—of what material is the government composed, if it cannot protect the tribunals of justice.

The Ministers have nothing to do at present with the lives of the ex-Ministers. It is for the Judges to decide, and having decided, then it is left for the Executive to carry the sentence into full effect, should they be found guilty, or to remit the punishment of death. But why this hasty longing for blood? Why this attempt to establish the reign of terror? In the present day it will not do. The government have shown it will not do, and sorry should we be to find that the mob was supreme, and the government its mere creatures. We are not disposed to think that the crimes of the late Ministers are any thing less than treason, but we are disposed to believe that the acts of the mob of Paris are overt acts of the same description. In the one case, the Government arrests the individuals charged with criminality, and hands them over to the tribunals, in the other, it marshals the troops, and disperses the noisy and senseless vagabonds, always taking care to defend their own acts, by appealing to the tribunals before whom the accused are shortly to appear.

France is no doubt disturbed, but while the Government continues firm—while they smile at the attempt to introduce a system of terror, and protect the constitutional Courts of Law, they need not fear that the order of society or the institutions of the land will be materially outraged.

It must be recollected too, that the suggestion for abolishing the punishment of death was the act of the representatives of the nation, and they are now more likely to do justice than an infuriated and reckless mob. France, however, is perfectly safe, so long as the Government respects the Constitution: when once they fall to a mob, then indeed is France lost!

One of our private letters from Paris states that the vice of gaming is more indulged at present than during many years. Among the late great sufferers was a young man, a Count or Viscount Lavalette, who, within these few weeks, lost a fortune of two hundred thousand francs he had lately inherited. He blew his brains out on Wednesday night last, at his lodgings, No. 4 Rue Mont Thabor.

The *Revue de Paris* publishes a letter from M. Brard, on the manufacture of paper from rotten wood. Struck, he says, with the fibrous texture of rotten pine wood, and its perfect resemblance to the paste from which common paper is made, he determined upon trying whether he could devote to some useful purpose a substance which was considered as being no longer capable of any service. He took from the mountains of Esterelle Frejus, in Haute Provence, a large quantity of rotten wood, (*pinus maritima,*) and extracted carefully from it all the knots and other parts which had resisted decomposition. This ligneous matter was then put into an oil mill and ground. It was watered and afterwards put into sacks to drain off. The paste thus formed was taken to the paper manufactory of M. Legier, at Brignolles, and after having been subjected to the usual process, about five hundred greyish sheets were produced, fit to be written on, although no glue had been applied to it. He took this paper to Marseilles with the intention of converting it into pasteboard of different thicknesses, and by pasting a number of sheets together, he formed a pasteboard sufficiently solid and light for ordinary use.

In a late speech at Boston, alluding to the assumed coalition between himself and Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster said:

"As to the consistency of public men, I have a word to say here. Some years ago, when I was in no public situation, [so I understood Mr. W. to say,] I had a private conversation with Henry Clay, [great cheering,] on the tariff and internal improvements. He was in favor of a strong tariff; I was opposed to it. He was zealously in favor of internal improvements, and so was I, but not so zealous as he. I believe neither of us feared for the settled policy of the country. 'You,' said Mr. Clay, 'live in a rich and populous country; I live in a poor and unsettled country. You have the luxuries of life in abundance; you have commerce and manufactures; we have none. You have private resources to propel you forward; we have none. You have men of capital to open their purses, we have none. A little stimulus does for you; we want something more powerful. Both of us agree in principle; both stand on the same foundation. There is a difference only in our speed. I am content to go a little slower, and I entreat you to go a little faster; and so both of us may jog on together.' And here is the coalition! aye, the coalition! I have always treated that idea with contempt, as it ought to be treated; but this conversation which lasted not more than fifteen minutes, was the only coalition that ever existed between Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. [Great cheering again.]

Some warm paragraphs are circulated in the newspapers, touching recent removals from office under the general government and the state administrations. We do not now notice the particular cases, because we do not as yet know what were the recommendations or representations to the President or other authorities, who may have been misled or overborne. But these are general principles of conduct, both for them and the citizens generally, to which we have more than once adverted, and the violation of which is always reprehensible. When the COUNTRY is well served in any post,—when the functionary sets no bad example—if he has done no more than exercise the common and indefeasible right of political preference and franchise, he ought to be safe. Any change exposes the *country* to some risk: and the public weal ought ever to be paramount to the interists of any man or any party. "*Il ne faut jamais,*" said Mirabeau, "*mettre en balance un homme et la patrie.*" "A man and the nation must never be put severally into the scales." The system of rewarding partisans,—at the risk of the public good, and to the excitement of a scandalous avidity for place—is manifestly repugnant to *patriotism.*—*Nat. Gazette.*

Beet Sugar.—The success of this branch of industry, in the North of France, leaves no doubt of its success in Belgium, the soil and climate of which are so favorable to the culture of beets. The rapid increase of the number of manufactories of indigenous sugar in many parts of France is a proof of the advantages which this new species of activity will afford to the country, and which doubtless will acquire great extension, at no distant period. One of the principal manufacturers, M. Crespeile Delisse, of Arras, is of opinion that, in ten years, France will gather from its own soil, the sugar necessary for its consumption, and which is estimated at 120,000,000 pounds.—*New England Farmer.*

The British merchants are very naturally taking advantage for the benefit of their own shipping of the one-sided condition of the West India trade, which, thanks to our wise councils, at present exists. The President's Proclamation throws our ports open to British vessels, while the ports of the British islands remain closed against our vessels, until the British Government shall receive information of the Proclamation, and think proper to send out orders to open them. The following is one of the fruits of this strange state of things, and will show the operation of it on our navigating interest: the American ship Montano was chartered by an English house in Jamaica to take a cargo from New York to St. Thomas, the usual entrepot between the United States and the British ports, but, taking advantage of the President's Proclamation, they send a British ship to New York, take the cargo out of the Montano just as she is ready to sail, leaving the owners of the American ship to admire the wisdom of their Government, which cuts them off, for an indefinite time, from advantages generously granted to subjects of a foreign State.—*National Intelligencer.*

Fisher Ames (says the New York Evening Journal) once wrote to his friends the Editors of the New England Palladium, in the following strain of advice. He entreated them not to follow the common custom of describing all the thunder showers, monstrous births, and horrid accidents they should hear of. "There would doubtless occur," he said, "every year a number of heavy thunder showers, that would split oak trees all to shivers; and there would be sows that would eat up their own pigs; and large melons that would weigh ——*considerably*——and monstrous great rats caught in traps, or who would barely escape with the loss of their tails; and for his part he supposed that if any man would only *imagine* himself a certain number, say two or three dozen of these incidents to occur every year, he would be quite as wise, as though he had duly read all the particulars."

Commercial Relations between the U. States and Foreign Nations.—In noticing, in our last number, the Treaties with foreign powers, the following were set down as a class with whom the trade is reciprocal to a limited extent only, viz:—

Great Britain,	Hanover,
Russia,	Sardinia, and the
Netherlands,	Dominions of the Pope.

American vessels must proceed direct from the ports of the United States to the territories of those nations in Europe, and be laden with the produce and manufactures of the United States only, to be admitted at the same rates of impost duties as the vessels of those countries, which vessels are under the same restrictions when entering the ports of the United States.

It has been thought proper to add, that American vessels laden with merchandise, other than the produce and manufacture of the United States, are admitted into the ports of those countries respectively, Great Britain excepted, on the payment of such duties as are imposed on other foreign vessels. And that American vessels, laden with merchandise other than the produce and manufacture of the United States, are not allowed to enter the ports of Great Britain on any terms.—*N. Y. Ship. List.*

The relative value of the South American dollar is thus estimated by the director of the U. States' Mint. The director of the United States' Mint, in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury remarks, in reference to the fineness and weight of South American dollars, that the Mexican, Central American, and Peruvian dollars, weigh 17 dwt. 8 grs. The Mexican, he adds, has often been found to exceed this weight by half a grain on an average of large deposites, and the Central American has generally exceeded it by a quarter of a grain.—The latest trials, however, indicate a disposition to issue these coins at a fraction less weight; but the deviation is not clearly ascertained, if indeed it be more than casual. All these coins as well as the *Chilian dollar* are of the Spanish standard. The Chilian has however been generally found deficient in weight, the average not exceeding 17 dwts. 7 grs. The *Colombian dollar* is an anomaly; its fineness is only 9 fine in 12, and its weight 15 dwts. to 15 dwts. 11 grs. and its average value 70 to 75 cents.

DUTIES OF JURORS.

1st. Jurors should hold themselves indifferent between the parties, neither leaning with partiality for the one side, nor with prejudice against the other; they should not suffer popular clamor, nor out-of-door influence to affect their minds or conduct, but should remember that they ought to be an independent and impartial tribunal, seeking simply to adjust uprightly the matter submitted to them.

2d. Jurors should listen attentively to all the evidence, each for himself, and not take it on trust afterwards, one from another, each feeling that he is answerable to his own conscience, for the *diligent* performance of his duty.

3d. Jurors should give ear to the arguments addressed to them by counsel, who, albeit they may be, sometimes, dull and tedious, not speaking to the point, neither imparting light nor giving instruction, yet are entitled to be listened to, as the representative of the parties. And no man can be judged justly unheard, or if the jury jump at conclusions in the dark. No advice is necessary, where the counsel are learned and discreet.

4th. Jurors should not allow disgust, ill-will or wearisomeness, induced by the conduct of counsel to injure the client, for it is with the rights of the latter, not the former, they are charged. And it is no part of their duty to visit the sins of the counsel on the client.

5th. Jurors should listen with deference to the Judge in civil suits, taking his instructions as their guide *in matters of law*, for to expound the law is his province; and in all cases treating his opinions with becoming respect, yet recollecting that they are the appropriate judges in *matters of fact*. To forget this were to make the trial by jury an excrescence, and worse: for it were to delude by a mock display of the shadow without the substance of justice.

6th. Jurors, when they retire from the box to deliberate, should carefully consider ALL that has been heard, not giving an undue influence to the *last word;* they should consult calmly, bearing in mind that every one is equally entitled to urge his opinions, to judge for himself, and is alike responsible for the verdict. While each should be steadfast in his adherence to what he believes to be right, he should not be insensible that *he may himself be mistaken*, and therefore, he should not close his ear to argument, nor his mind to conviction. Persuasion and fair reasoning may convince, but a self-conceited and rude deportment will only tend to exclude what may in itself be just.

7th. Jurors should keep the eye single, steadily fixed on doing justice, casting no lots which way they shall decide, yielding to no compromise for the sake of convenience, swayed neither by fear nor favor, nor looking to, nor apprehensive of consequences. 'Fiat justitia ruat coelum.'

An observance of these rules will, we believe, lighten the performance of duties generally burdensome, and sometimes distressing, and at any event will leave in the mind the consolation which must always result from the honest and diligent endeavor to perform to the best of our abilities our relative duties. The firmness, intelligence, and integrity of our Jurors—the steady and satisfactory administration of justice, have won for them a well earned tribute of applause.—*Journal of Law.*

The Scorpion Spider.—The most dangerous insect found in Georgia is the "Phalangium araneoides" of Linnæus, or scorpion spider. It attains to a length of three inches, and so perfectly resembles the spider that the observer would not conceive it to possess any affinity with the scorpion. The body is oblong, of a grayish tint, somewhat approaching to a light brown, and has a black spot in its centre. Its feet are long and delicate, and furnished with hair considerably longer than that with which the body is covered. On the palms of its hinder feet are six transparent scales which form a distinguishing characteristic of this species. Its head is terminated by two bladders, filled with poison, which extend nearly the length of the corselet, and each of them is armed with two sharp vertical fangs, by means of which the animal effects its bite, injecting into the wound a portion of the venom contained in the two receptacles. The consequence of its attack are by no means unfrequently fatal; indeed, it would seem that, probably with the solitary exception of the rattle-snake, there is no animal, whose venom is so virulent as the scorpion spider.

In a few seconds the swelling its bite occasions, spreads from the part attacked through the frame, and produces symptoms of the most violent inflammation; the whole mass of the blood partakes of the infection, and unless powerful remedies are instantly applied, the unhappy sufferer is speedily released from his pains by the hand of death. The genuine tarantula is a far less dangerous enemy; and many naturalists are of opinion, that much of what has been reported by ancient writers as to the effects of his bite is more correctly referable to the scorpion spider.—*The Athenæum.*

☞River 5½ feet above low water mark, and rising. Ten arrivals and twenty departures since the 23d November.

Married,

On Saturday evening, 27th ult. by the Rev. James Graham, Capt. ROBERT STEELE, to MARGARET H. youngest daughter of the late Col. Dunning M'Nair.

Died,

On Wednesday morning last, in the 22d year of her age, of puerperal convulsions, Mrs. NANCY WATSON, wife of George Watson, Esq. of this city. This amiable woman was suddenly cut off, in the patient, vigilant, and devoted performance of the duties of a tender mother, at the bedside of her sick children, one of whom had scarcely recovered from a severe attack of the prevailing pestilence, and the other was sinking under its fatal ravages.—*Communicated.*

PUBLIC DINNER to J. KENNEDY, Esq. at N. Griffith's Hotel, on Saturday next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.—Subscription papers at the Bar of the Hotel, where those are requested to sign who will attend. By order of the Committee of Arrangement. December 2, 1830.

MONEY WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS WANTED *On Mortgage.* For further information, apply at this office. December 3—4t.

TO-MORROW FOR PRIZES!!!!

$273,760

WILL be distributed from the wheel of the Union Canal Lottery, TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, in prizes of $30,000, $15,000, $10,000, &c. Tickets and Shares at the rate of $10. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Managers' Office, Dec. 3, 1830.

NEW ENGLISH SOUVENIRS.—*Friendship's Offering*, embellished with 13 splendid engravings. *The Gem*, embellished with 12 engravings. *The Christmas Box*, a Juvenile Annual, containing 8 engravings. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Dec. 3—3t No. 95 Market street.

NEW NOVEL.—*The Betrothed of Wyoming*, an Historical Tale, just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Dec. 3—2 No. 95 Market street.

VACCINE MATTER.

PHYSICIANS and others, who wish to be supplied with *Genuine Vaccine Matter*, and directions for using the same, may at all times be accommodated, by addressing a letter to me, thro' the medium of the Post Office or otherwise, enclosing a five dollar note of any bank whose notes shall be current here. If the matter sent by me should fail to take effect, as will sometimes unavoidably happen, another portion will be given in its stead, free of charge. J. DIMMITT,
Dec. 3—3* No. 27 Second st. Pittsburgh.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

BRIG. INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, 1st Br. 15th D. P. M. Robinson township, Dec. 1st 1830.

IN compliance with the wishes, and in conformity with the laws for organising separate and distinct companies of volunteers into one battalion, the following volunteer companies, to wit:—"*Guards*," now attached to the 61st regiment, commanded by Captain George—"*Independent Rifle Blues*," commanded by Captain Logan—"*Washington Independent Blues*," commanded by Captain Withrow—"*La Fayette Blues*," commanded by Captain James W. Johnston—will meet at the house of John Johnston, on the Northern turnpike, in Wilkins township, on Monday, the 13th day of December next;—on which day and place they will proceed to organise as a battalion, according to law.

The Field Officers of the 28th regiment will constitute a Board of Exoneration for such fines as may not have been collected, and will accordingly convene at the house of Colonel Lee, St. Clair township, on Monday, the 20th December next.—Col. Alexander Graham, Lt. Col. M'Murtrie, 1st Major McCoy, 2d Major Wightman, members.

The Field Officers of the 61st regiment will assemble, in like manner, at the house of Mr. Chalfant, Turtle creek, on Tuesday, the 21st day of December. Col. Carothers, Lt. Col. Muse, Major Alexander, Major Johnston, members.

The Field Officers of the 87th regiment, consisting of Col. Glenn, Lieut. Col. Ross Wilkins, Majors Jones and Mackey, will convene at the house of James M'Elroy, in the Diamond, on Wednesday, the 22d day of December next, with a view to exonerate the collecting officers from uncollected fines.

The Field Officers of the 106th regiment, viz: Col. L. Dewsnap and Major Thomas Gibson, will convene at the house of Baltzer Good, near Perrysville, on Thursday, the 23d day of December next, for the purpose aforesaid.

The Field Officers of the 144th regiment, Col. Hugh M'Kelvey, Lt. Col. J. Spear, Majors Zibeon Packard, and William Phillips, will in like manner convene at the house of John Dunn, in Bayardstown, on Thursday, the 30th day of December next: then and there to act as aforesaid. Collecting Officers holding warrants are notified and requested to attend for accountability.

An election will be held at the house of Col. Dewsnap, and at the house of James Carson, on the Butler turnpike, on Thursday, the 17th day of December next, for one Lieut. Col. in the 106th regiment, vice Stewart, deceased; and also, on the same day, for one 1st Major, in said regiment, vice Dewsnap, promoted—(at the house of Col. Dewsnap.)

Col. Dewsnap will superintend at the election of Lt. Colonel and Major. Major Thomas Gibson will superintend at Mr. Carson's.

A. W. M'FARLAN,
Insp. 1st Brig. 15th Div. P. M.
December 3.—3t

FOR SALE,

A COUNTRY SEAT, containing Ten Acres of Land, adjoining Fast Liberty. The situation is pleasant and healthful. The Dwelling House is a two story frame, 36 by 22 feet; well finished, with a cellar under one half, and a well of excellent water at the door. Also, a frame Wash House, Stable, Wagon House, Corn Crib, &c. and a variety of well selected Fruit Trees, Bush Fruit, &c. &c. It will be sold low for Cash, as the subscriber intends removing from this part of the country. Apply on the premises, to
Dec. 3—eowt1M. JAMES JONES.

TO FULLERS & DYERS.

THE subscriber has just received an extensive supply of CAMWOOD, LOGWOOD, FUSTIC, and NICARAGUA, chipped and in the stick, ALUM, BLUE VITRIOL, OIL VITRIOL, COPPERAS, CREAM TARTAR, CRUDE TARTAR, INDIGO, MURIATIC ACID, AQUA FORTIS, VERDEGRIS, TURMERIC, COCHINEAL, NUTGALLS, CUDBEAR, WOAD, FULLERS' JACKS, &c., &c.

☞The above articles are *warranted* of the first quality, and will be sold *unusually low*, at the Drug and Color Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—w6t.

F. V. KRUG,

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 177½ Market street, Philadelphia,
Agent for the sale of American Manufactured Hardware, &c. &c.

REFER to Dr. P. Shoenberger, Pittsburgh; or to Messrs. Handy, Symington & Bird, S. Konigmacher & Co., Reeves, Buck & Co., or Mr. Richard Paxon, Philadelphia Nov. 30—6w.

FRUIT TREES,

IN ABOVE 80 SORTS, from the Nurseries of Messrs. Cox & Smith, New Jersey, and Mr. William Prince, Flushing, Long Island, New York, several of which have produced their fruits with different gentlemen in this vicinity, namely, Hon. Henry Baldwin, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Hon. Wm. Marks, John M'Donald, Esq., Mr. Scott, glazier, Mr. Parsons, cutler, Mr. Thomas Steele, Mr. Thomas Phillips, and several others.

☞Some hundreds of the above are ready for planting this Fall. Applications left at Mr. Stanton's Exchange Office, Market street, or at this office, will be duly attended to. Nov. 26.

CAST SHEET LEAD,

Not Rolled—A new article in Pittsburgh.

DAVID BAIN, PLUMBER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed an apparatus for casting SHEET LEAD, of four feet wide, and of any length required; a superior article for covering roofs or gutters, making Hatters' Plank Kettles—Salt Pans, &c. &c. Has on hand, and prepared to set up, Water Closets, Force and Hand Pumps, Fixture Wash Stands, Hydrants, laying of Iron and Lead Pipes, covering roofs or gutters with Lead, Copper, or Tin. Orders carefully attended to. Shop opposite BLACKSTOCK, BELL, & Co's Cotton Factory, Allegheny-Town.
November 30, 1830.—3mo.

Briceland's Cross Roads.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his STORE he has opened a HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the Globe, at Briceland's Cross Roads. He has also provided himself with good stables and a careful hostler, and hopes, by his attention to the comfort of his customers, to merit a share of the public favor. JAMES BRICELAND.
November 19, 1830—w3m*

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

HOGAN & CO., BOOKSELLERS, corner of Front and Market streets, have just published "*Elements of Mythology;* or *Classical Fables of the Greeks and Romans:* to which are added some notices of Syrian, Hindoo, and Scandinavian superstitions, together with those of the *American Nations;* the whole comparing *Polytheism with true Religion;* for the use of schools."—By the author of "American Popular Lessons."—"Thou shalt have no other gods before me."
November 30—4t

ADELPHE SEMINARY.

THIS institution, under the sole direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, commenced its scholastic year the first of September, with such new arrangements as it is hoped will insure general approbation.

The system of instruction adopted, is calculated to prepare the pupils for the *real* business of life, and every study has the tendency of exercising their powers of judgment and reason, while, at the same time, what are usually considered accomplishments, the languages, music, drawing, and polished habits, are not overlooked. The circumstance of Mrs. Quinan's having received her education in Paris, peculiarly fits her for such a task.

It is the great object of the Principals, to instruct their pupils so that they may become useful and virtuous members of society; and in the use of the means of enforcing their precepts, although they remember that "the heart of man is utterly depraved and wicked," yet no coercive measures are adopted, until all others fail. The system is a *parental* one: this carries with it its own explanation, and admits of no change.

The studies of the Seminary are such as are pursued at the best institutions, and are imparted both by lecture and recitations.

There are two vacations in the year—one of two weeks, commencing the Saturday preceding Christmas; the other, the month of August. Those who choose are, however, privileged to remain at the institution—at no other time will a pupil be permitted to sleep from under its roof. To afford a facility to the friends of the pupils witnessing their progress, &c. Monday in every two weeks will be set apart as days of visitation. It is presumed that this will obviate the necessity of calling upon the pupils at such other times as would break in upon the order of their studies, &c.

Terms, yearly—to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$130
French Language or Drawing,	12
Music,	25

Physicians and Dentists bills, use of musical instruments, washing and outfit, &c. at the charge of the pupils. All engagements considered as yearly.

The following references are respectfully given: The Hon. Charles Shaler, James Ross, Esq. Christopher Cowan, Benjamin Page, James Brown, Robert Galway, Isaac Lightner, and John Towne, Esquires, and Doctors Simpson and John H. Irwin, Pittsburgh; A. Horbach, Esq., Greensburgh; Major John Green, Newport, Ky. and Isaac Meason, Esq., Fayette. Oct. 1, 1830,—wtf.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, *Druggists*, and *Manufacturers*, are respectfully informed, that they will be supplied with

DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

warranted of the best quality, and at the most reduced prices, by the subscriber, at his Wholesale Drug and Chemical Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Pittsburgh, November 5—w6t.

☞*PIANO AND GUITAR MUSIC.*

JOHN I. KAY & Co. BOOKSELLERS, No. 95 Market street, have just received a fashionable collection of MUSIC for the Piano and Guiter.
November 30—2

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale. Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

T. Livingston & C. A. Alexander,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE NO. 82 LIBERTY STREET.—Pittsburgh, Nov. 19--3mo.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market

May 4, 1830.—tf

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22 for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,010	4,010
10		1,000	10,000
10		600	6,000
10		500	5,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
29		200	5,800
51		100	5,100
51		90	4,590
51		80	4,080
51		70	3,570
102		60	6,120
102		50	5,100
102		40	4,080
204		30	6,120
1122		20	22,440
11475		10	114,750
13395	prizes		$273,760
20825	blanks——34220 tickets.		

Whole Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

November 23, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1830 YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

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1		4,010	4,010
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10		600	6,000
10		500	5,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
29		200	5,800
51		100	5,100
51		90	4,590
51		80	4,080
51		70	3,570
102		60	6,120
102		50	5,100
102		40	4,080
204		30	6,120
1122		20	22,440
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Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	$2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

☞Orders received in this Class until December 6.

☞Class No. 23 will be drawn on the 18th of December. Tickets $5. Capital Prize $20,000.

November 23, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 21, for 1830:

48, 23, 45, 46, 24, 15, 12, 39, 18, 3.

Nos. 24, 45, 46, a Prize of 2000 Dollars, in a whole ticket, *was sent to Clarke & Cook, of Wheeling, Va*

Nos. 3, 12, 18, a Prize of $1000,

Nos. 3, 12, 24, a Prize of $1000,

Were sold, in shares, to citizens of this place and correspondents abroad, by

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates and M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. November 26, 1830.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM MITCHELL, (tailor,) late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, will call at the office of C. Darragh, No. 49 Fourth street, and make immediate payment. Those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated. SAMUEL MITCHELL,

C. DARRAGH.

November 26—4t Administrators.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 20, 1830---1y.

OFFICE BANK UNITED STATES,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 11, 1830.

THE Discount Days at this Office, from the 6th of December next, will be Tuesday and Friday. Notes must be offered on Monday and Thursday. Nov. 16--tf.

PITTSBURGH COMB MANUFACTORY

PETER V. S. VOORHIS respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in Wood street, opposite Bayard's Row, in the house formerly occupied by Joseph Haslett, where he manufactures, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices, all articles in his line of business, consisting of MOCK SHELL, TORTOISE SHELL, BRAZILIAN SHELL, IVORY, AND HORN

COMBS,

Of a variety of Patterns and Sizes—of his own manufacture.

He will also keep on hand a good assortment of

JEWELRY,

consisting of *Breast-Pins, Chains, Seals, Keys, Rings, Necklaces, Ever-Pointed Pencils*, and a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, which he will sell on the lowest and most accommodating terms.

N. B. Tortoise Shell Combs repaired in the neatest manner. The highest price given for *Horns*. Nov. 15 ---6mo.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS.

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART. } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.---tf.

JOHN JULIUS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having formed a Company of Violin Players, and having received a sett of New Cotillions, from France, with new figures, for the express purpose of accommodating the lovers of dancing, he will be ready at any time, with his company, to wait upon those gentlemen who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage.

Persons wishing to try the new company will find John Julius at his establishment, No. 23 Market street. Pittsburgh Oct. 8.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 81, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.---tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829---tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES, *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2---tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

☞PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.---tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it accompanies each plaster---small size 25 cents---middle do. 50 cents---large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON.

Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;

Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain; do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.

Misses' and Children's, of every description;

Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;

French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830---tf.

SPLENDID ENGLISH SOUVENIRS!

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have just received the following English Souvenirs:—

The Winter's Wreath, embellished with 13 superb engravings.

Ackermann's Forget Me Not, with 15 elegant engravings.

Juvenile Forget Me Not, with 11 engravings.

Also for sale as above, The Atlantic Souvenir, The Token, The Pearl, and the Memento.

November 23---tf.

ENGLISH ANNUALS FOR 1831—*Ackermann's Forget Me Not*, with 15 engravings; *The Winter's Wreath*, 13 engravings, and *Ackermann's Juvenile Forget Me Not*, 11 engravings—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co.

Corner of Front and Market streets.

November 23, 1830---3t.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1830.—The owners of *Carts, Drays, and Carriages*, subject to pay license, are hereby notified that the time set by law for taking out license is from the 1st to the 10th of October. Many have neglected to do so for the current year. Such persons as do not apply before the 8th of December, may expect to be put to costs.

M. B. LOWRIE, *Mayor.*

November 26---3t

SCOTT'S DEMONOLOGY.—Just received, and for sale by HOGAN & Co., corner of Front and Market streets, *Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft*, addressed to J. G. Lockhart, Esq. by *Sir Walter Scott*, Bart.; being No. 11 of the Family Library. Nov. 30—2t

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

EXCHANGE!!

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER, received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

November 19, 1830.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. H. GAYLORD & Co.

Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.---tf

NEW EDITION

OF

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists.—In one large volume, 8vo, new type and fine paper.

☞Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B. Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* September 7.---tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.---tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,

Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, the lot of ground in Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, now occupied by William Scott. There is on the lot a two story brick house, and a large two story frame building. Apply to

C. DARRAGH,

October 5, 1830.—tf. No. 49 Fourth street.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25---tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

October 12, 1830.—tf

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square,)

HAS just received an additional supply of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE, to which he would call the attention of country merchants, mechanics, and others.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1830---2mo.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the s. w. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 200 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.---tf.

ALMANACS FOR 1831

THE WESTERN FARMER'S, (Common and Magazine,) THE GERMAN, and GERMAN ENGLISH, ALMANACS for 1831; being the only calculation by the Rev. John Taylor. Just published, and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞Five and a half cents per pound will be given for clean *COTTON and LINEN RAGS.*

September 3.—3m. H. H. & S.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD STS., has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 10, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice. Sept. 25.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;

100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830---tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE EVANS, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN M'FADEN, Executor.
SARAH EVANS, Executrix.

October 8.—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Lassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis; Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE MIXT POWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18---tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

R. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

DAVYS CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by *Sir Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms.

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter,
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert, or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16---tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823---tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowledge of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsman. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS

September 18 1829.—tf.